

RIOTOUS SCOTCH STRIKERS.

ATTACKING A DORMITORY OCCUPIED BY THE MEN WHO TOOK THEIR PLACES.

BEATING THE POLICE, BUT DEFEATED AFTER A VIGOROUS FIGHT—SIX OF THE RING-LEADERS ARRESTED.

Glasgow, Jan. 6.—The disturbances caused by the evictions of the railroad strikers from the quarters provided for them by the railroad companies have not yet ceased, in spite of the presence on the scene of the evictions of large forces of police, backed up by the troops. Serious rioting was resumed today at Coatbridge, about nine miles from here, on the Monkland Canal, the chief centre of the iron manufacture in Scotland. The police and troops, who had been almost continuously on duty for forty-eight hours, passed a weary night, as the strikers, now driven to desperation, made the wildest threats. However, the strikers peacefully abstained from violence through the night, but early this morning they gathered about the dormitory at Coatbridge occupied by the non-union men who have been employed in place of the strikers. After pelting the building with stones, the rioters made a rush upon the dormitory, using their batons and clubs, and charging the strikers in spite of showers of stones hurled at them on all sides. During the conflict a number of the police and a still greater number of the strikers were more or less seriously injured. The rioters were finally repulsed just as strong reinforcements of police and troops were being sent to the scene of the collision.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE AT BLOUQUEN.

PARNELL, O'BRIEN AND SEVERAL IRISH MEMBERS CONSULTING WITH CLOSED DOORS.

—THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 6.—Mr. Parnell, accompanied by his private secretary, Henry Campbell, M. P., Timothy D. Harrington, M. P., and Vincent Kennedy, arrived here from London today by the Folkestone boat, and immediately drove to the Hotel de la Marine, the hotel where the last conference between the Irish leaders took place. At the hotel they were joined by Messrs. John J. Clancy and John Redmond, members of the British House of Commons.

Mr. Parnell had a consultation with Mr. O'Brien immediately after his arrival here. After an conference of half an hour an adjournment was taken for luncheon. Afterward Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien resumed their talk, remaining in consultation for an hour and a half. The other members of the party were then invited to join the conference, and the whole party remained in session until midnight.

MR. BALFOUR'S IRISH RELIEF SCHEME.

London, Jan. 6.—Mr. Balfour sends a telegraphic message to the newspaper, apologizing for his inability to acknowledge separately the many sympathies received in response to the appeal recently issued in support of the sufferers in Ireland. He promises to publish soon a first list of the subscribers to the fund.

Michael Davitt says that he does not approve of the appeal made by the Earl of Zetland, Viceroy of Ireland, and Chief Secretary Balfour, on behalf of the suffering population of Ireland, under the name of the Irish Relief Committee.

MR. GLADSTONE CONTEMPLATING RETIREMENT.

Dublin, Jan. 6.—"The Express," of this city, publishes a statement to the effect that Mr. Gladstone, writing to a friend, said that he fears his end has come so far as public life and politics are concerned.

COTNESS UNCLE'S FIRST MARRIAGE VALID.

Rome, Jan. 6.—The Council has authorized the issue of a decree of validity for the marriage of Count Ursel of France and Marie D. Ursel, formerly Miss Davis, of New York. The marriage took place in 1875, and in 1878 the Countess eloped with a Frenchman named Say, subsequently contracting a civil marriage in Switzerland. In 1884 the Countess endeavored in France to secure an annulment of her first marriage, without success. Then she came to this city and enlisted the influence of her sisters, the Marchioness Cayrol, the Duchess d'Almeida and the Countess de la Roche, to bring about the annulment. A divorce decision has been rendered on the appeal made by the Countess Ursel to the Council.

RAILWAYS IN EUROPE BLOCKED BY SNOW.

Ipswich, Jan. 6.—A snowstorm, phenomenal in its severity, prevails throughout North Germany. The rails are blocked on all the northern lines, and in many instances trains are embedded in the snow.

THE STEAM YACHT SULTANA'S ROUGH USAGE.

Gibraltar, Jan. 6.—The steam yacht Sultana, owned by Trene Park, and commanded by Captain W. H. H. Curtis, which arrived here December 29, from New York, with her bulwarks damaged and her interior carried away, proceeded for Malaga. December 28, her boilers are in a defective condition, and she was therefore compelled to proceed under sail.

THE GERMAN CREDITORS OF THE ARGENTINE.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—It is announced here that the settlement of the financial affairs of the Argentine Government, recently effected in London, has been effected. The Government has agreed to negotiate with the German creditors and has recognized their right to receive payment of their coupon in gold.

TWO MORE RACES WON BY DONOGHUE.

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—Joe Donoghue, of Newburg, N. Y., amateur champion of the United States and Canada, won the half-mile international skating race today amid considerable applause. He covered the distance in 1 minute 25 seconds. Donoghue also won the two-mile race in 6 minutes 10 seconds.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE INQUIRY.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—The cattle inquiry was continued today. The day was spent in listening to the evidence of witnesses. While they admitted that, theoretically, something might be done to improve the condition of the cattle, they held that no adequate precaution had already been taken.

THE NEW REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED BY DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Jan. 6.—The Danish Government has officially recognized the Republic of Brazil.

THE KAISER TO VISIT THE QUEEN IN AUGUST.

London, Jan. 6.—Emperor William of Germany, and possibly Empress Augusta Victoria, will spend a

THE LONDON PAPERS ON BEHRING SEA.

MOST OF THEM SUGGESTING SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BY ARBITRATION.

London, Jan. 6.—"The Times," commenting on the Behring Sea matter, says: "Sir Henry Elliott arrived at a conclusion on the subject so distasteful to Mr. Blaine that Congress was not allowed to see it. Nevertheless it is probable that Sir Henry's examination of the whole case would have been a more judicious and intelligent guide than Mr. Blaine's hasty dispatches."

"The News" says: "Mr. Blaine's proposal to arbitrate the matter seems reasonable enough. Governments exist to find a way out of difficulties of this sort. The two Governments in question will do so if only 'The Herald' and its promoters in high places will let them alone."

"The Chronicle" says: "If the Americans thought that Mr. Blaine contemplated any action likely to lead to hostilities, they would soon make their sober common-sense felt in Washington. Mr. Blaine is too clever to provoke any such opposition. The latest dispatches show that the situation is somewhat improved."

"The Telegraph" says: "No arduous work lies before an hour's American statesman. He is not called upon to make an excessive statement when dealing with British rights, because America has practically no history apart from its connection with England. Mr. Blaine's eloquence, acuteness, industry and party craft are absolutely unrivalled, but he has not even been suspected of having any fixed principles to guide him while in power. In fact, the Americans of the United States have been misled by the fact that the chances are, as Mr. Blaine has said, that the British will not support Mr. Blaine. It is impossible to arbitrate the matters in dispute."

"The Globe" says that it attributes the friction to Mr. Blaine's bringing the matter to a head, and it is the opinion that, in view of a possible, though unlikely, American display of force in Behring sea, Great Britain ought to insist on strengthening the Pacific arm of the United States fleet. The Globe also advocates the settlement of all the matters in dispute by means of arbitration.

CANADA AND THE SEAL FISHERIES TROUBLE.

Ottawa, Jan. 6 (Special).—Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, today emphatically denied to the report that Mr. Laurier had assured him in England that he would take an imperial step to protect the British sealers in Behring sea next season.

The seeming gravity of the situation has naturally caused considerable speculation as to the possibility of a rupture. Several Cabinet Ministers, in conversation with a Tribune correspondent today, expressed the belief that the war scare originated with the news papers. They admitted that Canada would suffer from the loss of the seal fisheries, but they pointed out that the number of a war footing, including reserves, would reach about 100,000.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Jan. 6.—The Press Association of this city announces that Lord Salisbury is engaged in the consideration of the forty-page dispatch received from Mr. Blaine December 30, the latest dispatch received from Washington. It does not contain a definite acceptance of Lord Salisbury's proposals for arbitration on the Behring Sea matter. The Press Association adds that Mr. Blaine has not replied to Sir John Thompson's note of June last, in which the latter says that Her Majesty's Government must hold the Government of the United States responsible for the consequences arising from acts of interference with British vessels on the high seas.

PORTS AND PATRIARCH AT PEACE.

Constantinople, Jan. 6.—The dispute between the Porte and the Greek Patriarch has been settled, and the Greek churches were reopened today with the celebration of an elaborate Christmas mass.

The settlement of the religious dispute between the Porte and the Greek Orthodox Church has followed promptly upon a similar settlement between the Sultan and his Armenian subjects. Religious services have been held in all the Greek and Armenian temples, which had been closed all over the Ottoman Empire.

The Porte will not permit the freedom of Americans who have been imprisoned as disturbers of the peace, but the terms of the arrangement of the Porte with the Phanar or Greek saint synod, of Constantinople, are not reported in the cable dispatch. It is likely that concessions have been made on both sides; for, if the Turkish Government feared the renewal of riots like that which the Orthodox Greeks started at Smyrna, November 23, 1890, the Phanar was aware that deep discontent would have been felt among its religious followers if their churches had been kept closed.

DR. WALSTEIN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Athens, Jan. 6.—Dr. Charles Walstein, the president of the American school of Archaeology here, today delivered his inaugural address. He prefaced his remarks by a touching reference to the late Dr. Schliemann, King George and Queen Olga and the Duke and Duchess of Sparta were among Dr. Walstein's auditors.

M. PERRY CHALLENGED BY M. DURET.

Paris, Jan. 6.—M. Duret has challenged M. Perry to fight a duel. The challenge is the result of a letter which M. Perry wrote to "Le Matin."

IN COLLISION OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

London, Jan. 6.—The British steamer Atlantis, from Belize via Norfolk, arrived at London today, with her stern and bows damaged, and her forepeak full of water. She was in collision off the Isle of Wight with a steamer bound for Southampton.

TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST IN A WRECK.

London, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Palermo states that an unknown English vessel, which had been foundered on the Sicilian coast, and that twenty-four of the persons aboard of her were drowned.

MORE TIME FOR THE REBEL TELEPHONE CASE.

Boston, Jan. 6.—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Cox granted a further extension for the hearing of the case against the Bell Telephone Company, from January 1, 1891, for January 15, 1891.

BANGOR'S OLDEST RESIDENT DEAD.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 6.—John Mahoney, the oldest resident of Bangor, died last evening, aged 103.

JEWETT TO MAKE UP THE ROLL.

UNANIMOUS DECISION OF THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SUPREME COURT.

NO JURISDICTION IN THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE—A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 6.—The Supreme Court, Chief Justice Doe delivering the opinion, decided this afternoon to dismiss the cases against Clerk Jewett on the ground of want of jurisdiction. This decision leaves the entire matter of making up the roll of members of the House in Clerk Jewett's hands, and the admission of the "if-entitled" members will result in the election of Tuttle (Rep.) for Governor and a Republican United States Senator.

The two Democratic judges concurring with their Republican associates. Judge Bingham (Dem.) was unable to be present today on account of the hearing, being confined to his home in Littleton by a severe illness. The decision of the Supreme Court is most satisfactory to the Republicans generally. As the Republicans also have a majority of the Senate, they will organize both branches, fill existing vacancies in the Senate and Council and elect Hiram A. Tuttle, of Pittsfield, Governor, and a United States Senator to succeed Henry W. Blair. Democrats generally are disappointed at the decision, because they hoped, and many believed, the judges would hold that they had jurisdiction, and would settle the questions which have arisen relative to the right and duty of the clerk under the law in the preparation of the roll.

When the consideration of the proceedings against Clerk Jewett was resumed this morning F. S. Streeter, of Concord, one of the counsel for the defendant, argued that the petitioners by their proceedings, were trying to disfranchise colored inhabitants, by holding that the census of June, 1890, was not the last general census of the United States. No town, Democratic or Republican, neglected to elect additional representatives under that census last November. No proclamation or official promulgation of the census of 1890 was required by the act under which it was taken; hence the objection of the Democrats was not well founded.

Mr. Streeter was followed by Colonel Daniel Hall, of Dover, on the same side, who contended that the petitioners were trying to disfranchise colored inhabitants by their proceedings, by holding that the census of June, 1890, was not the last general census of the United States. No town, Democratic or Republican, neglected to elect additional representatives under that census last November. No proclamation or official promulgation of the census of 1890 was required by the act under which it was taken; hence the objection of the Democrats was not well founded.

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A DECISIVE MOVE IMMINENT.

SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION AT PINE RIDGE INCREASING.

THREATS OF SHORT BULL TO TAKE THE AGENCY—A GREAT RAID AND MASSACRE FEARED—ATTACK ON A SUPPLY TRAIN BY HOSTILES—BEATEN OFF BY TROOPS.

Washington, Jan. 6.—General Schofield has received the following telegram from General Miles, dated Pine Ridge, S. D., January 5:

"In answer to a communication that I sent to the hostile camp yesterday, saying that five men could come in and learn what I expected them to do, the following named men came in: Big Road, He Dog, Little Hawk, Jack Red Cloud and High Hawk. The first three surrendered to me on the Yellowstone in 1877. The prospects are at present favorable that the whole camp may surrender, but I do not wish to anticipate. There are no changes in the condition of troops."

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Captain E. L. Higgins, in charge of Army Headquarters here during the absence of General Miles, received word from Pine Ridge this evening that Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin arrived at the agency today, and is now actively aiding General Miles. Captain Higgins expressed the opinion that decisive operations were at hand. The situation had now become such, apparently, that a definite move to end the present crisis could not be delayed more than a day or two at the furthest.

Omaha, Jan. 6.—"The Bee" has the following from its correspondent at Pine Ridge:

"The seriousness of the situation here is increasing. Short Bull, the leading hostile chief, who has distinguished himself all along during this trouble by never for a moment considering any of the overtures looking to an amicable settlement, but has steadily stuck to his lair in the Bad Lands, and has now assumed command of the great body of hostiles, last night told our spies that he would take this agency if it cost every warrior he had. Half-breeds here have been informed by friends and relatives, whom some of them have among the hostiles, that they had better immediately move their families a long distance from the agency, as a great raid and massacre was certain. The half-breeds are showing us what they think of this information by getting their families out with a rush. The Government frontier, John Dwyer, and Isaac Clark, have discovered, through their Indian friends of years' standing, that a raid and massacre have been fully decided upon and maturely planned."

"General Miles is thoroughly conversant with all these facts, and himself says that the situation is exceedingly critical. There are less than 600 soldiers here now, all told. The party sent to Wounded Knee to bury the dead Indians returned last night. They found and buried eighty-four bucks and sixty-three squaws and children. It was also found that five had been buried by the Indians. In addition to this total of 152, others, who have been carried away by hostile bands, etc., have been heard of, sufficient to swell the number of dead Indians, as a result of the battle of Wounded Knee, to fully 200, with several others yet to die in the improved hospital here."

"A little Indian baby girl, about three months old, being one of the two survivors of the battle of Wounded Knee, who lay for three days beside the dead body of its mother, has been adopted by Mrs. Allison Mader, a wealthy woman of Washington. Major John Burke, manager of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Combination, stood as godfather to the child, and it was christened Maggie C. Mader, the first name and initial being those of the child's new-found benefactress."

"Jack Red Cloud and a small party of friends came in from the hostile camp last evening. They asked that the Indians now at the agency be sent out to help the Indians who fled from the agency on the night of the battle of Wounded Knee to get away from the hostiles. The authorities look upon the request with distrust, and reserve their decision."

"Father Stephanie, the Jesuit missionary, has left for the East. Although he remained here only forty-eight hours, he is said to have successfully drawn upon some of the best sources of information among the hostiles. As he was leaving he said: 'I am convinced there will be more bloodshed, and that the greatest fight is yet to come.' Regarding the condition of Father Craft, who was stabbed in the battle of Wounded Knee, he said: 'We can now tell nothing at all about how he is coming out of it. I would give little for his life as matters now stand with him.'"

"A dispatch from Pine Ridge says: 'Everything now points to a battle between the hostiles and the friendly Indians, who desire to leave the hostile camp and come to the agency. Red Cloud has signified his desire to return to the agency, but he is nearly blind, and no one will volunteer to lead him in, for the brutal treatment he has received from the hostiles has left him nearly blind. The older Indians want to come in, but the young bucks insist on fighting. The condition of troops is drawing tighter around the hostiles, who are on guard night and day. Fires are being burned at night to prevent any of the hostiles from their camp. General Miles has sent a peace commission to the hostiles. If they still refuse to come in, their camp will be bombarded. Machine and shell guns are being placed on all sides of the camp for this purpose. General Miles is most becoming impatient, and if the Indians do not obey the order to come in, he will attack them.'"

Pine Ridge, Jan. 6.—Information from the camp near Wounded Knee Creek, S. D., today, says: Another engagement took place at this point yesterday morning. As a number of wagons with supplies were known to be coming on the road from Rapid City to this point, it was thought best to send out a detachment to protect them. So thirty men were picked, and immediately started down the road. They had not gone over ten miles when they discovered the wagons, thirteen in number, drawn up in the form of a square, and being attacked by a band of about fifty Indians. The detachment put their horses to a full gallop, whereupon the Indians withdrew to an adjoining hill. The detachment now joined the teamsters, who numbered only nineteen. Sacks of grain, bundles and boxes were thrown up in front of the besieged men as breastworks. The Indians noticed this immediately returned and began an attack, circling around the wagons, but keeping at a distance of 800 yards. As a result the shots from their Winchester rifles were not effective, and the Indians were driven back, often falling short of the mark. The cavalry, consisting of the 6th and 7th regiments, were ordered to move at once to the scene of the attack. They were in poor condition, having been on foot for several days, and were not looking for Winchester or ammunition. What they want is food and shelter. They are getting less than half their usual rations, and the next issue on February 1st will be their last. They are to starve without food or clothing until a new appropriation is made."

Chicago, Jan. 6.—"The Bee" has the following from its staff correspondent at Pine Ridge, S. D.: The announcement of the suspension of General Miles from command of the military operations at Pine Ridge, official months are closed to all inquiries on the subject. The unfortunate disposition of the troops near Wounded Knee, and the death of General Miles, the result of killing one another, constitutes a part and possibly the greater part of the foundation for Forsyth's suspension."

Chicago, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Fort Totten, N. D., says: "Rumors are afloat here that the Indians on the Turtle Mountain Reservation are planning to make a great massacre of settlers living along the North Dakota border. This band of red men, among whom there is a large number of half-breeds, have been only for a long time, and they have several times taken trouble. The troops at this fort are ready to do anything in their power to quell an uprising, but their power to do so is limited, owing to the fact that the garrison is made up of only one company of Infantry, and the rest are cavalry. A detachment of the 13th Infantry, stationed at Fort Totten, and will be called here in case of an outbreak. Settlers are in a disturbed state of mind over the alarming situation, and have sent a protest to Washington asking that the troops be sent to the frontier to protect the settlers."

Minneapolis, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to "The Journal" from Devil's Lake, N. D., says that no apprehension whatever exists here of the Indians at this city daily breaking out. Numbers of them are in poor condition, having been on foot for several days, and are not looking for Winchester or ammunition. What they want is food and shelter. They are getting less than half their usual rations, and the next issue on February 1st will be their last. They are to starve without food or clothing until a new appropriation is made."

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horses, trying to stampede them. Had not some of the soldiers been guarding and holding the horses the Indians would have undoubtedly succeeded in obtaining their object. By this time things were getting pretty hot for the beleaguered party, and bullets were flying as thick as hail-stones, and it was hard to distinguish the Indians through the smoke. The citizens had been fighting them for six hours, and the soldiers about three hours. A little before 2 p. m. a commotion was seen among the Indians, and they gradually moved back. It was seen that troops were coming at full charge to the rescue. Every one gave three resounding cheers as the troops rode up. The Indians scattered in all directions, and the nightfall, when the chase was abandoned, the warring band and every one returning to camp, bringing the dead Indians and some ponies with them.

WHY COLONEL FORSYTH WAS RELIEVED.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL MILES AND SCHOFIELD MADE PUBLIC.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The following correspondence in regard to the relief of Colonel Forsyth was made public today:

Under date of December 20, General Schofield telegraphed General Miles expressing the belief that he should be master of the situation and asking that his thanks be given to the "brave 7th Cavalry for their splendid conduct."

Under date of January 1, General Miles telegraphed General Schofield as follows:

Your telegram of consultation to the 7th Cavalry is received, but the action of the colored commanding will be a matter of serious consideration and will undoubtedly be the subject of investigation. I thought it proper to advise you. In view of the above facts, do you wish your telegram transmitted as it was sent? It is stated that the position of 100 soldiers and four pieces of artillery was fatally defective, and a large number of soldiers were killed and wounded by fire from their own ranks, and a large number of women and children were killed in addition to the soldiers.

General Schofield telegraphed in reply under date of January 2:

In view of the aspect of the case presented by your telegram of yesterday, it will be better not to deliver my message to the 7th Cavalry until I have received your report. After the investigation of the facts of the case, I will also telegraphed General Miles again on the same day as follows:

Your dispatch to me of yesterday and that to the Adjutant-General have been shown to the President, and in reply the Secretary of War directs me to inform you that your dispatch has been received, and the President has directed me to secure the settlement of the Sioux difficulties without bloodshed. He suggests that possibly a watchful observation of the hostile bands that would prevent their breaking into the settlement and direct the report of the killing of women and children in the affair at Wounded Knee is made and report sent on case an immediate report of the President. He also telegraphed General Miles again on the same day as follows:

In his telegram of January 5, partially made public today, General Miles says:

It is important that the officers named in my former communication be appointed to take charge of the agencies named at once. I regard this as essential.

General Miles telegraphed General Schofield, under date of January 5, as follows: